The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK STATE AFFAIRS.

The Seventy's Charter Laid Over Till Tuesday Next.

Investigation of the Charges Against Cardozo and Barnard.

Report on the Revision of the Assessment and Tax Code.

First Defeat of Gov. Hoffman in the Senate.

Passage of the Supplementary Deficiency Bill.

Debate in the Assembly on the Fifteenth Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

The Seventy's Charter was reached in Committee of the Whole of the Assembly, near the close of the morning session today, when Mr. EASTMAN, who occupied the chair, directed the Clerk, in the usual form, to read the bill by sections if there was no objection. Mr. FIELDS objected. He said he desired to have the bill read through before offering amendments and discussing them section by section. After reading the bill, amendments generally would be in order, and the whole charter could be discussed on its merits. Mr. JACOBS moved that it be read by sections, as directed by the Chairman. He thought this course would save time. Mr. MOULTON said it was obvious to his mind that the Reform movement in New-York would have to encounter breakers ahead. There were evidently men here who would oppose any and all attempts at Reform. This charter was the result of weeks of study and thought on the part of the the best minds in New-York. Mr. ALVORD rose to a point of order. The remarks of the gentleman on the merits of the charter were not pertinent to the question now before the House, which was whether the bill should be read through or by sections. The Chairman decided the point of order well taken. Mr. ALVORD then said that he, for one, proposed to examine and discuss this charter in all its parts at the proper time; he was totally opposed to the idea which had been thrown out in some quarters that the Assembly had better pass the charter as it is, without questioning any of its provisions, and leave the Senate to amend it as they may deem necessary. He did not propose to shirk his responsibility as a legislator and throw it upon the other House. He would be found ready to go as far in the way of true Reform as any man in the Assembly; but in this charter, as in all other measures, it was his duty to examine thoroughly its provisions, and to vote for those only that commended themselves to his judgment. As it was now near the close of the morning session, and as the evening session today would be occupied with a special order of business, and moreover, as it would be impossible to keep members after the adjournment to-morrow, he thought it would be better for all parties interested in the charter to make it the special order for some future day. He therefore moved that it be taken up as the special order on Tuesday morning next immediately after the reading of the Journal. The motion was carried without opposition, the friends of the charter having previously agreed to consent to this disposition of the matter. Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN left the Chamber as soon as the charter was reached. The Speaker had previously made an attempt to get him in the chair, but Mr. TILDEN desired to be excused on account of illness.

THE BARNARD AND CARDOZO IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. PRINCE, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is studying up the precedents to guide the action of the Committee in the investigations they are directed to make of the charges of the Bar Association against BARNARD and CARDOZO. According to precedent, the Committee will act as a sort of Grand Jury to take testimony ex parte, and report the same to the Assembly with such recommendations as they may deem warranted by the facts. If the decision shall be in favor of impeachment, a committee will then be appointed to prepare the case and collate the proof. In the investigation to be conducted by the Judiciary Committee in New-York the accused parties will be permitted to be present and cross-examine the witnesses. It was the intention of the Committee to commence the examination on Monday next, but as the charter is to be the special order for Tuesday, and the members of the Committee desire to be here, the investigation will be postponed till a later day.

QUARANTINE AND HARBOR REFORM.

A bill will be introduced in a day or two, which is said to meet the views of leading merchants in New-York, as well as of the Administration at Washington, providing for an entire change and reorganization of the Quarantine Department in New-York, including Harbor-Masters, Port Wardens, &c., and embracing a comprehensive plan for building wharves and piers for the City. The bill provides for the creation of a Harbor Commission, to consist of nine members, three of whom shall represent interior cities of the State, and all of whom shall be appointed by the Legislature. The Commission shall have the appointment of all Quarantine officials, including the Health Officer of the Port; all Harbor-Masters and Port-Wardens, together with the Captain of the Port, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all wharves erected or to be erected in the harbor, with power to construct a comprehensive and uniform system of wharfage. It also includes the powers and duties of the Emigrant and Pilot Commissions. It will dispose of the present Dock Commission, which is so anxious to be retained in the new charter, and will cover the whole ground embraced in the various bills already introduced relative to the Quarantine establishment, and port officials of all grades. Unless something of the kind is done by the present Legislature, it is believed this Congress will assume the power that undoubtedly belongs to it, of reforming the abuses that now prey upon the commerce of New-York, by Federal legislation.

A NEW CONTRACTORS' BILL.

The following bill was introduced today by Mr. MACKAY and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is designed to take the place of the Commissioners' bill now before the Senate, against which there is formidable opposition:

SECTION 1. All agreements or contracts hereafter made and entered into within five years next past by any of the Departments or officers of the City of New-York in the name or on behalf of or for the benefit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City for either repairing, or grading, or paving, or repairing, excepting the repaving of Third-avenue from Fourteenth-street to Fortieth-street, or paving, or sewering, or sub-sewering, or enlarging any of the sewers, avenues or public places in said City, or any part thereof which are defective for or on account of a failure to supervise or an irregularity in the advertising as required by law by the ordinances or resolutions of any of the said departments or officers, or which contemplate authorizing the execution of such works respectively; or the proposals for contracts for the same; or for or on account of a failure to comply, or any irregularity in complying with the provisions of any law or ordinance or resolution in the City of New-York, or of the execution of the same, or for or on account of a defect in the authority, or want of authority of the department or officers to make or enter into said agreements or contracts, and hereby respectively ratifies and confirms the same, and hereby releases the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city from all suits, claims and demands which they might have done if said agreements or contracts had not been invalid or irregular.

SEC. 2. The provisions of chapter 22 of the Laws of 1871 shall be and are hereby applicable to all works heretofore contracted for in accordance with, or under the authority of any law authorizing the same as if the said works had been ordered to be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City.

HALF A MILLION FOR BROOKLYN SEWERS.

Mr. MOSELEY'S bill, authorizing the Water Board to construct and complete sewers in that portion of Brooklyn lying north of Prospect-avenue and Hamilton-avenue, came up in Committee of the Whole and, after considerable discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill makes an appropriation not exceeding half a million of dollars for the purpose. Mr. BENNY strenuously opposed the bill, as being contrary to the wishes of every reformer of both parties in Brooklyn.

THE REVISING OF THE ASSESSMENT AND TAX LAWS.

The Governor transmitted the second report of Commissioners WELLS, DONOH and CUTLER on the revision of the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. The report is accompanied by a code of laws prepared by the Commission in conformity with their views. It was ordered printed.

THE SENATE OVERRIDING A VETO.

For the first time since JOHN T. HOFFMAN has been Governor of the State of New-York, one of his vetoes has been overridden—so far, at least, as the action of one branch of the Legislature is competent to effect that end. The veto was that of the bill amending the act to establish a Recorder's Court in the City of Utica. The main purpose of the bill was to increase the salary of the Recorder to $2,500, one-half of which to be chargeable to the city of Utica and the other half to the County of Oneida. It was vetoed on the grounds, first, that the interests of Oneida County were not involved, second, that while the Common Council of Utica had asked for the passage of this bill the Supervisors of the County had not done so and that therefore it was unjustifiable to impose upon the County one-half of the increase. To-day Senator FOLLETT, from Oneida, moved that the message calling up the veto message which was lying on the table and moved that the Senate pass the bill in spite of the Governor's objections which he pronounced frivolous. The plea of economy he deemed especially so, and said that the Governor had repeatedly signed bills—notably, the Second Charity bill of last year, which basely taxed the people of Oneida County, without any expression of approval on their part. Much to the surprise of the Senators generally, Mr. MOSELEY declared that he should vote for the bill, notwithstanding the veto. The vote being taken the bill passed, 20 to 9. Mr. MOSELEY, and Mr. TUMBRIDGE, Democrat, voting for it, and against the veto. The two negative votes were those of Messrs. JOHNSON and COOK, Democrats.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill to amend the act providing for a Board of Audit, passed in January, was considered in Senate Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. This is the bill drawn up by the counsel of the Board of Audit. It gives the Board power to go on and complete public works already authorized by law, and refunds the $100,000 left out of the act.

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

EAST RIVER FERRIES.

The bill to regulate the ferries between New-York and the Eastern or Williamsburg District of Brooklyn continues to excite a great deal of interest in many among the Brooklyn delegation of the Legislature. Yesterday evening a bill to improve the accommodations and lower the fare on the Grand Street Ferry, as called, was considered by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, the Company being represented by counsel, while the public was represented by a full delegation of Williamsburgers favoring the bill. The Company's agents made the plea that it would be ruinous for them to run at the reduced rates; that they were barely paying their way, &c. This was received with great merriment by the audience and Assemblymen present, and the following, which created a good deal of laughter, was offered: A penny per head, lasting seven hours, for the cage was closed, and the matter left with the Committee. A trip of the Committee to New-York, to "view the ferries," is strongly signed by the agents of the Company. A meeting of the Geographical Society will next be held in the Senate Chamber, Committee Room, Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, later in the evening. In this case the ferry is run by private parties, not incorporated, under a lease from the City of New-York. The lessee claims that this lease being a private contract, the Legislature cannot constitutionally interfere to change it; cannot lower tolls and the Committee feel, to have some weight with the Committee, who hold the matter under advisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House Printing Committee met this afternoon. Mr. MARNING, of the Argus, handed in a statement of charges for overwork promised in testimony. There being no witnesses to examine, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday afternoon.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate today heard Col. VANDERBURGH in favor of the original underground railroad in New-York, and then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

State Senator HARDENBURGH remains very low, and is physicians entertain serious doubts of his recovery, unless he gains in strength immediately.

Debate on the Fifteenth Amendment in the Assembly—The Charters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly spent two hours and a half this evening discussing the Senate resolution rescinding the action of the Democratic Legislature of 1870, by which the State of New-York was made to withdraw her consent to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The discussion took a very wide political range. The only noteworthy feature was the announcement of Mr. JACOBS, of Kings County, that he had thrown off the shackles of the Tammany Democracy, which he has so patiently worn during the last two years, and was now desirous of becoming a Reformer. As an evidence of his reformation he declared his willingness to vote for a Republican for next President. His colleague, Mr. MOSHIT, who has not had the good fortune to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the last two years of Democratic rule, and is not, therefore, in that plethoric condition necessary for a lifelong Democratic reformer, could not agree with his friend JACOBS in the propriety of such a sudden desertion to the Republican camp. For his part he did not propose to go back on his whole past record, or to vote for a Republican President under any circumstances. D. B. HILL, of Chemung, was equally exasperated and both of them evidently had the sympathies of the newfledged Democrat in the collision. Mr. ALVORD extended a kind invitation to all Senate penitent Democrats to join the mess of the righteous, reminding them, however, that their long course of iniquity would necessitate an extended probation, and that meantime they must be content to take back seats.

Ex-Mayor OGDEN and CHARLES F. SPENCER arrived this afternoon to express their disapprobation of the Committee of Seventy's Charter. SPENCER says there are not twenty men in both parties who favor it, and that if submitted to a referendum will be declared unconstitutional if the charter is adopted. Other Republicans here favor it, and there is to be a meeting Monday, to settle upon some definite ground of action to be taken in relation to it. They have also appointed a special Committee to present it to Gov. HOFFMAN with it, and the chances are that the Seventy's Charter will pass the lower House before they decide what to do. The Citizen's Convention had a hearing on their charter today, but it did not attract much attention. The salient feature of the proposed charter is the provision in relation to the Commissioners of Accounts, who are to be appointed by the Governor, and who are to have the power to examine the accounts of all officers, and to report to the Governor any delinquencies. The Governor is to remove any officer reported by the Commissioners of Accounts, and to appoint his successor. The Commissioners of Accounts are to be paid $5,000 each per annum. The Governor is to appoint the Police Commissioners, and the Police Justices are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Commissioners of Public Parks are to be appointed by the Governor, and the Board of Supervisors is to be abolished. The Mayor is to appoint the Commissioners of Public Works, Charities and Correction, Docks, Street Cleaning, Fire Department, Health, Police, Parks, Buildings, Markets, Ferries, Public Instruction, Assessors, Collectors, Corporation Counsel, Comptroller, Chamberlain, Clerk of Common Council, Register, Commissioners of Jurors, Commissioners of Deeds, Inspectors of Election, Coroners, Surrogate, Sheriff, Recorder, Judges of the Marine Court, Judges of the Superior Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judges of the City Court, Judges of the Court of General Sessions, Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Commissioners of Public Works, Commissioners of Public Parks, Commissioners of Police, Commissioners of Fire Department, Commissioners of Buildings, Commissioners of Markets, Commissioners of Ferries, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Commissioners of Docks, Commissioners of Street Cleaning, Commissioners of Health, Commissioners of Assessors, Commissioners of Collectors, Commissioners of Corporation Counsel, Commissioners of Comptroller, Commissioners of Chamberlain, Commissioners of Clerk of Common Council, Commissioners of Register, Commissioners of Jurors, Commissioners of Deeds, Commissioners of Inspectors of Election, Commissioners of Coroners, Commissioners of Surrogate, Commissioners of Sheriff, Commissioners of Recorder, Commissioners of Judges of the Marine Court, Commissioners of Judges of the Superior Court, Commissioners of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Judges of the City Court, Commissioners of Judges of the Court of General Sessions, Commissioners of Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, Commissioners of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Commissioners of Commissioners of Public Works, Commissioners of Commissioners of Public Parks, Commissioners of Commissioners of Police, Commissioners of Commissioners of Fire Department, Commissioners of Commissioners of Buildings, Commissioners of Commissioners of Markets, Commissioners of Commissioners of Ferries, Commissioners of Commissioners of Public Instruction, Commissioners of Commissioners of Docks, Commissioners of Commissioners of Street Cleaning, Commissioners of Commissioners of Health, Commissioners of Commissioners of Assessors, Commissioners of Commissioners of Collectors, Commissioners of Commissioners of Corporation Counsel, Commissioners of Commissioners of Comptroller, Commissioners of Commissioners of Chamberlain, Commissioners of Commissioners of Clerk of Common Council, Commissioners of Commissioners of Register, Commissioners of Commissioners of Jurors, Commissioners of Commissioners of Deeds, Commissioners of Commissioners of Inspectors of Election, Commissioners of Commissioners of Coroners, Commissioners of Commissioners of Surrogate, Commissioners of Commissioners of Sheriff, Commissioners of Commissioners of Recorder, Commissioners of Commissioners of Judges of the Marine Court, Commissioners of Commissioners of Judges of the Superior Court, Commissioners of Commissioners of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Commissioners of Judges of the City Court, Commissioners of Commissioners of Judges of the Court of General Sessions, Commissioners of Commissioners of Judges of the Court of Special Sessions.

ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

No New Developments as to the Tenor of the English Note.

Explanation of the Telegram Received from Minister Schenck.

A Stupid Forgery of Alleged Diplomatic Correspondence.

Moderated Tone of the London Journals Yesterday.

The Speech of Mr. Gladstone Sharply Criticised.

Public Opinion in Favor of Governmental Action.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

No New Developments Precisely What Information the Government Has Received—The Forged Letters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The situation on the English question remains unchanged; though there are not wanting alarmists who take advantage of the excitement in England and the nervous temperament of the stock market to spread detrimental rumors which are the offspring of their own wild imaginations. Dispatches were received here today from banking houses in New-York, asking if it was true that the Government had resolved to "back down" from the position presented in its note. Of course those were all answered in the negative. There seems to be a misapprehension in the public mind as to the nature of the dispatch which has been received regarding the communication made by the British Government, and a very gross injustice has been done Secretary FISH by certain reckless correspondents in accusing him of deceiving prominent Senators and others as to the receipt of the news. The facts are precisely as stated in the TIMES of Wednesday morning, when the substance of Gen. SCHENCK'S cable telegram regarding Earl GRANVILLE'S note was exclusively given in these dispatches. The fact is, that no official communication from the British Government has yet been received, and Mr. FISH has stated that fact freely to all who have inquired. He also mentioned to numerous persons on Tuesday afternoon and evening the reception of a dispatch that day from Gen. SCHENCK, which covered the substance of a note from Earl GRANVILLE, in which the latter informed our Minister (as is customary) that his Government had addressed a friendly communication to the American Government on the subject of the misinterpretation of the treaty. It is only a very stupid person indeed who can fail to distinguish between an official communication from the British Government and a copy of a note sent by a Minister of a foreign Government to one of our Ministers abroad, and announced to his Government by telegraph. It is proper to add that the printed dispatches purporting to be reported interviews between Minister SCHENCK and Secretary FISH on Monday, are bold forgeries, and the work of a man who knows so little of the parties whose names he forged that he paints ROBERT M. SCHENCK for ROBERT C. SCHENCK, and makes other blunders which stamp him as a malefactor, dunce and reckless bungler.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND

The Tone of the London Press, Whether Lay Mr. Gladstone Severely Criticised and Condemned as the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The London Press, although still moderate in tone, fault with Mr. GLADSTONE for defending the treaty, and maintain that Parliament is unanimously for the rejection of the American demands.

The Times today, reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the House is unanimous in repudiating the admissibility of the American claims for indirect losses. Mr. GLADSTONE'S language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands. The Times strongly deprecates verbal discussion over the treaty.

The Daily Telegraph criticises the utterances of American journalists on the subject, and says the English Government in the stand it took has obeyed the unanimous impulse of the country, but the speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE are indigreet, and will probably prove mischievous.

1 P. M.—The excitement over the Alabama claims is unabated. The speeches in Parliament, reproaching the government for its nerve to keep the public mind agitated. Anxiety as to the manner in which the Cabinet at Washington will receive the representations of the British Government is felt in all circles. The effect of this state of affairs is keenly felt in every channel of business. Confidence for the moment is demoralized. The market for American securities opened dull, with a marked decline in all quotations. Since the opening, however, United States bonds of 1868 and 1867 have recovered a fraction; but the market remains off one-half to 1 per cent from the closing prices of last night; and the market remains inactive. In American railway shares there have been no transactions thus far today. The general uneasiness is also reflected in the quotations of consols, which have declined from ¼ to ⅝ since last evening.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Germany Reconciliation with the Holy See—The New Cable—French News.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. GLADSTONE MOVED a vote of thanks to Right Hon. JOHN EVELYE DENNISON, the retiring Speaker of the House, and, also, a resolve recommending his elevation to the Peerage. Mr. DISRAELI, who was present, seconded both motions, and they were carried by acclamation. In accordance with the notice given yesterday, Mr. MCLAREN proposed to call on Sir CHARLES DILKE to justify before the House his recent speeches against the Crown; but he was ruled out of order. Mr. FORSTER introduced the Secret Ballot bill. Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed it, arguing that it would lead to universal suffrage. The bill passed its third reading.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Bishop of Strasbourg having notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer recognizes the Concordat as applying to Alsace and Lorraine, Prince BISMARCK replied that the Emperor of Germany will exercise independently such rights concerning the Church appointment of the provinces.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A new company, with purpose to lay a telegraph cable direct to New-York, has been registered. One of the features of its prospectus is the promise to fix rate of deposition at twenty shillings per ten words.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Bureau of Admissions to the Paris Society for Rescuing Children from Intemperance, Gambling and Secondary Sins to Home.

It is reported that the Duke of NEMOURS and Admiral CLARE MONTMORENCY in their former visit to the army, said the Prince de JOINVILLE commands his commission in the navy. The Duke of NEMOURS and Admiral CLARE MONTMORENCY have been ordered to go to Vienna, by which certain connections toward anti-government are granted the Province of Galicia. The Count de CHAMBORD is about to leave Frohsdorf. On his departure it is expected he will issue another manifesto.

The United American Mechanics.

The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics met in session at Baltimore yesterday. The total membership is 19,297. The receipts the past year were $130,000; benefits and reliefs paid, $74,500; amount in the treasuries of subordinate Councils, $30,000.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

SENATOR WINDOM TO JOHNSON COUNTY.

Answer to the Tremont Citizens—The Case Fully Considered—Interesting Facts.

The following letter is from State Senator WINDOM to JOHNSON COUNTY, in answer to the charges made against him in the Tremont:

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

Hon. Horace Greely:

SIR: I have been informed of a meeting of citizens of the county of Johnson at Tremont, on the 3d inst., at which resolutions were passed condemning my action in the Senate in relation to the Erie Railway bill, and requesting me to resign my seat in the Senate. I have also been informed that you were present at said meeting, and participated in the proceedings. Under the circumstances, I feel that I owe it to you and to my constituents to make a statement of the reasons which induced me to vote for the bill, and to ask you to lay the same before the meeting.

The Erie Railway Company, in the year 1867, issued bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, which were sold in the market, and the proceeds used in the construction of the road. Subsequently, in the year 1869, the Company issued bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, which were sold in the market, and the proceeds used in the completion of the road. Subsequently, in the year 1871, the Company issued bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, which were sold in the market, and the proceeds used in the completion of the road. Subsequently, in the year 1872, the Company issued bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, which were sold in the market, and the proceeds used in the completion of the road. Subsequently, in the year 1873, the Company issued bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, which were sold in the market, and the proceeds used in the completion of the road. Subsequently, in the year

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The following is the calendar for the February term, beginning on the 13th inst.:

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the matter of Illies et al. for the sale of land, &c.; motion denied without prejudice to application for a reduction in the fees.

Opinion by Barnard, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

Clapp vs. Sterling Fire Insurance Company; motion to dismiss complaint on demurrer sustained.

Order settled.

Gray vs. Sterling Fire Insurance Company; motion to dismiss complaint on demurrer sustained.

Order settled.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Dayton vs. Doty; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Monell.

Barrow vs. Doty; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

Gray vs. Sterling Fire Insurance Company; motion for injunction and receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Order settled.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Dayton vs. Doty; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Monell.

Barrow vs. Doty; motion denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 99 and 100.—Washington and Western Railroad Company vs. Reid, Excr., and Same vs. Same.—Error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—The proceedings in these cases were by replevin to obtain possession of animals seized by the defendant, a deputy collector of internal taxes, because the plaintiff refused to pay the taxes imposed upon the animals by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Supreme Court of North Carolina decided that the animals were not subject to the taxes, and that the defendant was liable in damages for the seizure. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the authority of the Act of Congress of July 20, 1868, imposed a tax of one dollar per head upon all animals sold by auctioneers, and two dollars per head upon all animals sold by dealers in animals. The plaintiffs were auctioneers, and sold animals at auction, but were not dealers in animals. The defendant seized the animals for the taxes, and the plaintiffs brought replevin. The defendant set up in his answer that he was a collector of internal revenue, and that the taxes were due and unpaid. The plaintiffs demurred to the answer, and the Court below sustained the demurrer. The defendant brought the cases here by writ of error. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, and reversed the judgment of the Court below, and directed that judgment be entered for the defendant. The Court held that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had the power to impose the taxes, and that the plaintiffs were liable for the amount of the taxes and damages for the seizure. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented from the opinion of the Court.

Nos. 475.—Slout vs. The People of the State of New-York.—Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.—This was an indictment found in the Court of Sessions of the city of New-York against the plaintiff in error, charging him with the crime of grand larceny in the first degree, in stealing certain bonds and coupons, the property of the Manhattan Company. The defendant was convicted, and the judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The defendant then brought the case here by writ of error. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, and reversed the judgment, on the ground that the indictment was bad for duplicity, in that it charged the defendant with the commission of two distinct offences in the same count. Mr. Justice Miller dissented.

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Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford.

Clason vs. Morgan; motion for judgment on the proceedings in the case denied.

Order settled.

Before Judge Barnard.

Clason vs. Morgan; motion for judgment on the proceedings in the case denied.

Order settled.

By Judge Monell.

Clason vs. Morgan; motion for judgment on the proceedings in the case denied.

Order settled.

Circuit Court, Judge Shipman.

Clason vs. Morgan; plaintiff's counsel with-drew exception to the decision of the Court.

Order settled.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Clason vs. Morgan; motion for judgment on the proceedings in the case denied.

Order settled.

By Judge Barnard

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mazurka, Chorus Opera. Miss. Van Zandt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox, and Kirby Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Divorce—Characters by company.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—Negro Sentimentalities.

BELL'S GARDEN—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Athletic Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—Monaln—Mr. J. S. Murphy and Miss Gannon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Variety Performances.

STADT THEATRE—Don Tannhäuser, (German Opera.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—Negro Sentimentalities.

ASSOCIATION HALL—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Mc Cosh. Subject: "Civil Service."

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 39th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

In pursuance of the tactics which we exposed yesterday, an effort was made to get the Grand Jury to reconsider its indictment of HALL and SANDS. It was to assist in this purpose that the *Tribune* was induced to deny the fact that the indictments in question were found last Monday. The attempt to change the decision of the Grand Jury yesterday utterly failed. The proposal to reconsider the indictment was promptly voted down, and we learn that there is no possibility of getting the Grand Jury to recede from the stand it has taken on these points. The public will cordially thank the majority of the Jury for their decision. The object of the *Tribune* in denying that the indictment was found having signally failed, that paper will doubtless admit this morning the existence of the indictment, only changing the date of its interposition three days. It must be remembered that the exposures of Tammany injure the *Tribune's* political friends and supporters, like FERTON and HANK SMITH, quite as much as they injure TWEED or HALL himself. There has never been a time within the past few years when the *Tribune* would not gladly have suppressed all attacks upon Tammany—and it is now being bribed liberally, with corporation advertisements, for doing the same work.

Evidence of being concerned in the most elemental frauds in the management of the Sterling-green Savings Bank continues to accumulate against HANK SMITH and WALTER ROCHE. Falsifying of semi-annual statements, taking out money under fictitious names, erasures of entries in the bank-books, and consistent abuse of trusts, appear, with each opportunity of further investigation, to have been carried even further than has been already charged. The grossest before the depositors of the bank is of the most disheartening character, but yet the three continues of one of the two men publicly accused of perjury and fraudulent breach of trust exercising unmolested the responsible position of Police Commissioner, and the other being allowed to assist at the adjudication of claims under a highly important street-opening, involving many thousands of dollars, both to the adjoining property-owners and the tax-payers at large. It is perfectly clear that neither SMITH nor ROCHE mean to refund a dollar of the funds they have misapplied. The silence the depositors preserve against them criminally the better for their own interests, and for the maintenance of official integrity in offices of trust.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, passed Mr. HOAR'S Educational bill against the almost solid vote of the Democrats. The measure proposes the practical, though indirect, participation of the General Government in the work of education. Its purpose may be briefly defined to be to set apart the proceeds of the public lands, so far as those lands have not been appropriated under homestead laws, or may not be hereafter so appropriated, for the support of schools. Half the fund is to be invested in five per cent. bonds, and only the interest distributed. As this fund [illegible] is to be made on the basis of illiteracy, as shown by the last census—thus avoiding the anomaly in population. The proceeds of the first distribution are to be used as the States may determine; thereafter the money is to go for teachers' wages only, a certain amount being applicable to normal schools. No State can enjoy the benefits of this law which does not provide for the education of all its children, between the ages of six and sixteen, and reports regularly to the United States Commissioner of Education; but the question of mixed white and colored schools is to be left to each State. With the general purpose of the bill we think there can be little fault found by those who understand what an immense stake a republic places on the education of its people. The Senate may well consider, however, whether the whole of the public domain should be thus devoted to one purpose, and whether the aid given cannot be made, in some effective way, to promote the improvement of the present heterogeneous and often inadequate system of public education.

It will be observed that a bill is to be introduced in a few days, designed to remove at once the abuses of the Quarantine Department, and of the administration of other harbor officials, to provide for the erection and regulation of a comprehensive system of docks and wharves, and to displace the present Boards of Emigration and Pilotage. It is proposed to consolidate the entire charge of matters affecting the Port of New-York in a Harbor Commission, to consist of nine members, three of whom are to represent interior cities, and all of whom are to be appointed by the Legislature. The bill is understood to meet the approval of the leading merchants of New-York and of the Federal authorities.

Our Albany dispatches give the substance of the recommendations of the Tax Commission, of which Mr. DAVID A. WELLS is Chairman. The report is accompanied by an elaborate bill. The previous report of the Commission has been universally acknowledged as the ablest and most instructive presentation of the complicated and important subject of local taxation in this country. It has been reprinted by one of our largest publishing houses, and also reproduced in England, with an introduction by the President of the British Board of Trade. The present report gives the results of more extended investigation, and will be received with interest.

Amid the haze of discussion which surrounds the "American claims" against England two facts now stand out very clearly—number one, that England will not consent to refer the claims to arbitration as they at present stand, and number two, that the United States Government will not modify its "case." It is useless, then, to conceal the truth which we shall have to acknowledge sooner or later—namely, that the Geneva Conference is a failure. The most hopeful attempt ever made at the settlement of national differences by arbitration, has broken down at the very start—a sore discouragement to similar experiments in the future. The difficulty will always be to get the opposing parties to agree upon *preliminaries*—that is, to decide what questions they will submit to arbitration. The "*Alabama* claims" are probably destined to be included among the numerous permanently unsettled disputes which cause ill-feeling between nations, and threaten the peace of the world.

Succeeding Advertisers.

It will be at least three months before a Reform Charter can be applied to the conduct of the City Government. Meanwhile, the people must decide the question of whether the Tammany scale of expenditure is to be allowed to continue in all our Municipal Departments, or whether the appalling increase of City indebtedness is to be at once arrested. Certainly one of the most shameful ways in which the money of the tax-payers is being squandered is in filling the columns of servile newspapers with City advertising. Let the matter be clearly understood. There are one or two men still holding leading positions in the City administration to whom immunity from unfavorable criticism is of present of vital consequence. Chief among these is Mayor HALL, and he has like interest of the greater part of City advertising. Does any tax-payer believe that HALL will fail to use this power for his personal ends, in other words, for the purpose of muzzling the Press? How effectively Corporation advertising can be used for this purpose was made painfully manifest by the course of the New-York *Tribune*, for a few months previous to the November election. Since then the *Tribune*, with seventeen other recipients of City bounty, has fairly earned the liberal largess bestowed by SWEENY, HALL and TWEED. Most people supposed that all this would end with 1871. The Ring Board of Apportionment set aside funds to cover that year only, and so carefully were their intentions recorded that claims are now on file for about two hundred thousand dollars more than the liberal sums disbursed under the head of advertising.

Since the beginning of 1872, nobody has had the slightest legal authority to publish any charge for a single line of Corporation advertising. No appropriation has been made for the purpose, and there is no reason why the new Board of Audit and Appointment should not refuse to pay a single dollar for the hundreds of columns of Common Council minutes and similar rubbish (price thirty cents a line), which have been charged to the City during the last six weeks by the New-York *Tribune* and other newspapers. Mayor HALL is compelled to acknowledge this fact, for in affixing his certificate to the City advertisements sent round among the Commissioners, he accompanies it with the request that the papers which insert them shall "note that [illegible] chance of getting paid, [illegible] ten days ago: "The Board of Audit will [illegible] itself, and those who [illegible] to it, [illegible] and cannot [illegible] up their minds, once for all, that for the future the people themselves, instead of to do their own [illegible]." In view of what their confidential hint [illegible] them in the past, they will continue even [illegible] presented, and go into quiet debate regarding every item as only those who have been recently swindled know how to appreciate." Just so—and in pursuance of the resolution thus indicated, the people have been narrowly scrutinizing the contested attempts of the Corporation papers to swindle them once more. Since the publication of these very admirable sentiments the *Tribune* has found space for some fourteen columns of official minutes of the Board of Aldermen, inserted as advertisements. Would the *Tribune* inform a public disposed to be critical, whether it expects to be paid for the insertion of this interesting matter, and if so, how much? Will it cost a thousand dollars, or more, or less? The public will then be likely to inquire whether the remaining papers—the other dailies and nine weeklies, also the *Transcript*—had any sort of authority to insert this stuff as advertisements, and if their charges amounted to one thousand dollars each. If so, a simple sum will show the people who are the doing their own auditing, that the luxury of seeing in type the official minutes of the Board of Aldermen is costing them the trifling sum of $9,000 a day. We have said that the papers which insert this matter are "taking their chance of being sued." If the very excellent hints of the *Tribune* are attended to, these three hundred columns or so of Common Council minutes which are presumed to have appeared during the last ten days, are as certain not to be paid for as they are certain to remain unread.

We are glad to see our German fellow-citizens taking the lead in protesting against this gross waste of public money. The German Central Reform Committee adopted a memorial at their meeting, on Tuesday last, to be presented to the Mayor, Controller and Common Council, with reference to the continued abuse of the privileges of Corporation advertising. The quasi-legal sanction for running up further claims against the City under this head, ought to be at once withdrawn. It is bad enough to have been forced to pay an average of one million dollars a year for City advertising, during the last three years. To be running up a precisely similar account for the present year is simply monstrous, and it is absurd for any power to profess any ardor in the cause of Reform while aiding and abetting such a system, without even the excuse of proper official authority.

The Passive Policy.

In the programme which the authors of the "passive policy" have been trying to arrange for the political campaign of 1872, there is one possible, and very probable, effect which does not seem to have entered into their calculations. The few Democratic leaders and their Republican followers are evidently proceeding on the hypothesis that the present Democratic Party will be unanimously in favor of the proposed arrangement, and that they will recruit from the Republican forces a sufficient number to enable them to carry the next general election. Their entire proceedings are evidently based upon the theory that, as matters stand at the present time, it is the desire of a majority of the people of the country that Gen. GRANT be renominated and re-elected, and that their plans must be so arranged as to prevent such a result.

The evidences of this are so obvious, and of so convincing a character, as to lead thinking men of both parties to pause and weigh well the reasons for the proposed action of the opposition, and the alleged necessities which would induce patriotic citizens to cast in their fortunes with the new party. The day has, we trust, gone by when men are the property of party leaders, to be transferred at the pleasure of the proprietors, and blindly follow the dictates of the causes. This is an era of independent, healthy, and vigorous political thought and criticism, and partisan intolerance and violence are, or ought to be, of the past. The Republican Party exemplifies this fact, and its wonderful successes fully vindicate the wisdom of the policy.

Leaders of the opposition may magnify their frivolous objections to the President, while affecting to sneer at what they are pleased to consider his homely methods, but the people are eminently practical, look closely to results, and have but little time to waste on abstractions. It matters little to the patriotic citizen of any party whom Gen. GRANT spends the Summer, if no important duty be neglected, no national interest overlooked or forgotten. People know full well that it is not because he spent the Summer of 1871, but because he did not spend the Summer of 1870, at Long Branch, that he is so obnoxious to the reactionary element of the country.

As we have said, the people are practical and go deeper than the trivial pretexts which are urged against a tried public servant. They see only the legitimate fruits of his labor in their beneficial effect upon the country. Reflecting upon the vast improvement in the nation's credit, the greater economy of administration, the material reduction of the debt and of taxation, and the inauguration of a national policy of peaceful diplomacy, they conclude that after all it matters little what disappointed office-seekers like FERTON and GREELEY say of the President, so long as he is able to bring about such desirable improvements in the well-being of the nation. Results are tangible, and so long as they are satisfactory, the people will be slow to put a change of leadership in the face of the enemy.

There is another element in the Democratic Party which never was there from choice, and which will, in all probability, embrace the first favorable opportunity to form a more congenial and natural political partnership. We allude to the members of the old Whig Party through [illegible] will with the assistance of the [illegible] [illegible] Upon [illegible] of tariff and finance there is not the slightest sympathy between them and the party with which they are acting, while a majority of them were involuntary and reluctant secessionists in the civil feud which nearly overturned the Confederacy, being for the most part opposed to the principle of secession. Were their old-fashioned notions of national integrity ever be so far warped as to allow them to act with any political organization which contemplates a repudiation in any form of the plighted faith of the nation.

Should the passive policy prevail, and the Democratic party be disbanded, or withdrawn from the contest, as an active organization, there can be little room for doubt that the great bulk of the old Whigs, true to the history and principles of their original party, would cheerfully unite with those who now preserve what has survived of the honored Whig doctrines. Not only so, but a large number of those truly patriotic Democrats, who are willing to accept in good faith the result of war's legislation, will not fail to see the advantages likely to arise from a continuance of the present Governmental policy, and will render a hearty support to the party which represents and sustains that policy.

The Hallett Charter of Brooklyn.

The charter for Brooklyn introduced in both Houses of the Legislature was framed by the Brooklyn Reform Committee, and stands in somewhat the same position as the New-York charter of the Committee of Seventy. Its principal purpose is rather the revision and consolidation of the existing Departments, and the extension of the powers of the Mayor and Council, than the institution of entirely novel methods. The Reform movement was as powerful in Brooklyn as on this side of the river, and though excited by less monstrous frauds, and more complicated by local partisan politics, the results were very considerable. A strong interest in City Government was enlisted, and this proposed charter has the intelligent support of a great portion of the citizens of Brooklyn, who previous to last Fall could not have told for their lives the names of the offices filled or the officers voted for ten days after a municipal election.

The proposed charter largely increases the powers of the Mayor and Common Council, which had fallen to a very low point under the manipulations of the ambitious mongrel Ring in the Water Board. Six of the nine departments are to be filled by the nomination of the Mayor and confirmation by the Aldermen. In addition to the dignity given to the office of the Mayor by this fact, he is to receive a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, and is to have the power to suspend all officers, and with approval of the Aldermen, after presentation of charges, to remove them. He is, moreover, President of the Board of Supervisors, *ex officio*. To the Aldermen are transferred all the duties of the City Government hitherto performed by the Water Board, as well as the general management of the affairs of the Departments, and they are given power to provide for assessing, levying, and collecting taxes and borrowing money with the consent of the people at a charter election; to create offices and fix the modes of appointment and removal and the salaries of officers, and to perform the duties of the present City Supervisors. Its members are not allowed to hold any other office, must be residents of the City three years preceding election, and vacate their places by voting money when it is not in the Treasury.

All the heads of Departments are single, and only three are elective—that of the Controller, having charge of the Finances, that of the Auditor, and that of the Commissioner of Streets, Water, and Sewerage—on which latter are devolved the administrative duties of the Water Board. What will strike an observer immediately in this arrangement is rather a compromise with popular feeling than a consistent application of the principle pervading the charter. Nor is it easy to see why the terms of the elective heads of departments should have been made two years, when those of all other officers are fixed at one. The arrangement of the departments generally, the very short term of the Mayor, and the frequent change of the other departments would be objectionable were it not that provision is made,—though not in a very practical manner—for applying the now recognized principles of Civil Service reform to all the officers except the heads of Departments. The Civil Service provision is as follows: The Mayor, at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen in January, is to nominate, and with consent of the Board appoint, a Board of three Examiners whose duty shall be to "investigate the character and qualifications of all persons applying for or now holding office under the City by appointment, except heads of Departments." The Common Council is to provide rules for examination and appointment, and no new appointments are to be made until such rules shall be provided. Admission to the public service must be to the lowest grade of each Department; vacancies must be filled by promotion, after competitive examination; office is to be held for good behavior, and removal must be for cause, after due notice.

This, it will be seen, is a reasonable imitation, in most respects, of the admirable system devised by the National Civil Service Commission. It is faulty in its definition of the powers of the Examining Board, and in leaving the term of that Board undesignated. The scheme would be found very ineffective against the cunning and evasions it would be sure to encounter from the politicians of Brooklyn, who are fully as unscrupulous as, and more irresponsible than, the average members of their class in other cities.

The provisions of the proposed charter for insuring honesty and accuracy in the financial affairs of the City improve on all better-matured than any others." On the whole, the Hallett charter [illegible] to the [illegible] on the Charter, and gave the following testimony:

[illegible]

A New Strike.

The circumstances under which some two hundred workmen lately discontinued operations at the granite quarry of Westerly, Rhode Island, will go far to prove that there is an urgent necessity for the enactment of a general law to prevent strikes. About four years ago, it appears, the stone-cutters in the employ of Mr. BATTERSON formed themselves into an association, and framed a constitution and by-laws, which, upon consultation, were approved by that gentleman. One of the rules, to which no exception was taken, prescribed that one apprentice should be allowed to every fifteen journeymen. In 1869, a sculptor arrived at the quarry, who was immediately requested to join the stone-cutters' society, but he declined to obey, on the ground that sculpture and stone-cutting had nothing in common with one another. The stone-cutters took umbrage at the response, and threatened to strike unless the offender was forthwith discharged. For the sake of harmony, Mr. BATTERSON agreed to meet their wishes, as soon as the work upon which the artist was engaged had been completed. In return for this concession, he exacted from the men an alteration of their by-laws, so as to allow him to increase the number of apprentices at the rate of one to every seven journeymen. In 1870 Mr. BATTERSON had a great many contractors hand, and the men, seeing that he was in a tight place, took advantage of the opportunity to have the articles again altered. This time, they were satisfied to permit an average of one to ten; and as a disagreement would involve a very serious loss, the demand was acceded to. In December last it is claimed by the men that six additional apprentices were added, in violation of the compact. Mr. BATTERSON submitted that he had a right to increase the number, for the reason that he had less than was allowed during several months. This was the signal for hostilities. The men refused to be convinced, and Mr. BATTERSON felt that there was a principle involved which would prevent him from again living way to what he conceived to be the tyranny of the workmen. And now it seems that through this very trifling difference, he will probably lose from $50,000 to $75,000 on contracts alone, and the men about an equal amount by loss of time.

MINOR TOPICS.

The debate in the Senate on the Amnesty bill still drags its slow length along. The delay arises entirely from Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights amendment, the introduction of which we can not help regarding as exceedingly unfortunate. Its appropriateness was no doubt this it barely escaped being ruled out of order as irrelevant, and many of its provisions have encountered sharp, and, in some cases valid criticism, on the ground of their unconstitutionality. It passed, the amendment seriously threatens the success of the bill in the lower House. The Senate will assume a heavy responsibility if it amends to death a measure so vital to the welfare of the country, so heartily applauded by the great mass of the Republican Party, and so important in its bearings on the next Presidential term.

The sum charged in McELRATH, DAVIDSON'S account to the City, of June 10, 1870, at $750, as having been delivered to Mr. HUGH SMITH, must be set down as another of DAVIDSON'S little speculations. Mr. SMITH paid for the cab and holds a receipt in proper form.

Western Virginia is not altogether hemmed in by the proceedings in her Constitutional Convention. Mr. GEORGE G. DAVENPORT'S motion to change the names of Lincoln and Grant Counties to DAVIS and LEE is not the kind of thing to gain concert even among the admirers of the former upholders of the slave and flag. Mr. DAVENPORT himself appears to have some to the same conclusion—after hearing from the Press to his own and neighboring districts—for it is now given out by his friends that his motion was "intended to burlesque the exclusively Confederate disposition apparent in the Convention." This joyous legislator proposed, he would have it believed, to follow up his motion with another providing that no person who has not held a commission as high as that of Colonel in the Confederate Army should be qualified to serve as Chairman of any committee. We print this explanation for what it is worth—which is very little. Whether the funny DAVENPORT is serious or not, it is clear, on either horn of the dilemma, that he is unfit to be a delegate to a Constitutional Convention.

The proposed invasion to England of the Dutch Colonies on the West coast of Africa is creating much bitterness among the people of Holland, although very little is said upon the subject in London. The matter is as good as decided, since the First Chamber of the States General has ratified the treaty by a vote of 20 to 6, and although the King is called upon to veto the measure—which it is his constitutional right to do—it is considered altogether improbable that he will do so. The King of Ashanti, one of the pettiguards in question, has been at the Hague, urging that both sovereign and people of his region wished to remain under the authority of Holland, but without effect. A numerous petition in favor of the Dutch people, setting forth the peaceful manner in effected by the cession of the colonies, has also been presented to the Chamber, but this, too, will probably end in smoke. It appears that a secret understanding exists between the Court of St. James and the Hague about both this treaty and the one relating to Sumatra—also hastily ratified—that that the bargain is to be irrevocable as to either the negotiators to disregard popular opposition.

We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from "T. W. B." for the poor family in Canaan-street.

We shall publish to-morrow another chapter of the season on "Rotten," which can write as you mentioned lawyer under the signature of "Free-Trader." We think you give [illegible] article in the series on our "State Institutions," and a variety of important correspondence and [illegible]

The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society requests us to make acknowledgment of the following contributions: E. W. W., N. H. P., $5. The amounts were received by him some time since, and included in the list recently published in our news columns.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The French performances given on the stage of Robinson Hall, in sixteenth street, near Union-square, last evening, attracted and charmed an audience that filled the place. The difficulties with which M. PAGE, Jr., somewhat contended did not prevent him, as we foresaw they would not, from awaking curiosity and fulfilling agreeable anticipations. These difficulties were the necessity of reduced expenses, a small host, and a very limited array of associates. They were, as we have said, happily overcome. The three pieces, entitled respectively "Lions, Baisez," "Pas de ces deux" and "L'article 213," passed off not only smoothly but with an abundance of effect. M. JOSEPH HENAUT is an excellent actor, and he loves his art with a constancy the local public have not always given him credit for. M. ROUSSEAU, as a personator of what might be called the solid men of the French repertory, has experience and conscientiousness. Miss ANNA CAVE is a young and intelligent actress, whose lack of finish would not be perceptible in less exacting pieces than the second one on the programme of the evening. And Miss TAILLEFER, who completes the quartet, frequently shows an unusual fitness for a profession in which, in the Parisian theatres at least, mediocrity has few representatives. These artists, with the co-operation of M. C. DURAND and Miss. DEADLEY, took part in all the plays. The first and third will not occupy us long. Both are amusing vaudevilles, wherein slight plots are developed with an art which English dramatists have not yet mastered, and in which there is plenty of sparkling dialogue. They were acted amid almost unbroken merriment. "Pas ce que dois," a "dramatic episode," was the work awaited with most interest. Its story is unfolded by three characters. The widow of an officer who has fallen in the recent war is about to quit her native land with her son, whom she would shield from a future conscription. An aged school-master draws a strong picture of a patriot's duty, and the widow and her boy decide to remain. M. COFFIN, better known—and deservedly so—as a poet than as a playwright, has treated this subject in verse of rare elegance and eloquence. M. JOSEPH gave voice to his words, and by the warmth and vigor of his declamation wrought a deep impression. Two calls before the curtain rewarded him and Miss. CAVE and TAILLEFER at the conclusion of the piece. We are glad to see that the whole entertainment will be repeated on Thursday next. No admirer of French plays and French acting ought to miss it.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.

This evening, the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe will sing "Martana" at the Academy of Music. To-morrow, for the matinée repetition, they will recite the ever-fresh and ever-blooming "Bohemian Girl." And to-morrow night they will produce CHERUBINI'S "Water Carrier," brought out for the first time in America in Boston, by the same artists, a month ago. The distribution of parts for the last-named performance presses into service Misses. PAREPA-ROSA and DIAZA, and Messrs. CASTLE, CARL, COOK, ANDUS, HALL, RYAN and HAMILTONIAN.

GERMAN OPERA.

WAGNER'S "Tannhauser" is to be matinée at the Stadt Theatre this evening. The house will assuredly be crowded, and we doubt not that many American admirers of music, whom more familiar operas have been powerless to draw into the dim, religious light of the house, will pocket seats in expectation of an interesting performance.

Amateur Performance at the Union League Club.

The pretty little theatre of the Union League Club never held an audience larger, more fashionable, or more willing to be pleased, than assembled on Wednesday evening to do honor to the second representation given this season by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association. The object, as before, was a charitable one. The piece selected for the occasion was judiciously chosen, being MORTON'S comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold"—a play sufficiently amusing, in situation and characters, not too exacting for amateur power, and with a fine, wholesome moral. The superiority of unpretentious but honest labor and lowly virtues to high-bred and titled vice is always unpretending and popular, and it was on Wednesday evening depicted in a way to excite much of the sympathies of the audience. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the House of Mercy, and, of course, it is to be considered as a performance of amateurs. Without resorting to the malicious adage that charity covers a multitude of sins, it may fairly be said that the performance throughout was highly creditable. Many of the actors, indeed, displayed a degree of self-possession and an alertness of dramatic perception which is not always found on the professional stage. If a single fault may be singled, it is that the contrast between the fine ladies and gentlemen and the honest toilers of the play was hardly made sufficiently distinct. But that is a pardonable error. The manners of the dress-mill are not readily transplanted to the drawing-room. Yet, under this disadvantage, the part of *Stephen Plum* was taken by Mr. GEO. H. ROWLAND with simplicity, freedom from exaggeration, and a sense for the pathetic side of the character which would have done no discredit to more disciplined experience. Mr. FRANK, as *Jolly Tomkins*, was as funny as need be, and if *Frederick Wellmore Plum* lacked some of the graces that might be looked for from his aristocratic career, he still bore himself modestly and with discretion. *Sir Arthur Lumley* and *Jack Pin Plum* were equally well rendered. Of the ladies of the play nothing can be said that is not complimentary. If *Lady Valeria Wrandelight* showed less, perhaps, of the dignity which one should expect from a scion of that noble house, she more than atoned for the want by added sympathy and grace. *Lady Leatherbridge*, in majesty of costume and humbleness of demeanor, left nothing to be desired, and Martha Gibbs, though a somewhat idealized factory girl, was charming enough to account for all the infatuation the character required. The reception of these ladies was particularly good. Altogether, the affair was something more than a mere diversion, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, who showed their approval in abundance of applause and flowers.

The Sale of Exhibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments upon the facilities with which Capt. VAN BRUNT obtained, without a physician's prescription, a large quantity of laudanum, are not at all too severe. In spite of [illegible] I believe it is perfectly easy for any respectable looking person to obtain as much as desirable, all the poisons they want. A regular responsible lady last Fall, in the City, wished some hyposulphite of ammonia to relieve [illegible] [illegible] for a quantity without any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (I give you her name.) This drug business needs a good deal of regulating. I am assured by one of the most skilful and scientific druggists in New-York that there are a great many apothecaries and druggists in the city who have never graduated themselves before the Examining Board (some refusing that law unconstitutional,) but in defiance of the law are practicing their business without having the prescribed license. No one, however, knows of what is his business to call them to account or send them to [illegible] This law is too [illegible] to be allowed to remain a dead letter. The Police ought to make a raid, I regret to say, that [illegible] is of foreign to the subject and suggestions that a surgeon, large [illegible] responsible [illegible] druggists sell pills for the purpose of producing abortion.

M.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Preparations to Receive the Japanese Embassy.

Passage of the Education Bill in the House—The Seat Question Settled—Mr. Caldwell and the Ku-Klux Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Secretary of State has requested the Secretary of War to designate an efficient and competent officer of the army to take charge of the details of the arrangements for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, for which Congress has placed $50,000 at the disposal of the State Department. The Secretary of War has accordingly designated Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM MYERS, Quartermaster United States Army, for this purpose, and he will at once proceed with the preparations necessary. Gen. MYERS is a most thorough business man, and his selection insures a judicious expenditure of the money. The Japanese party will number 114 persons. The programme is not yet decided upon.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The House today finally finished the Educational bill by passing it, substantially as it came from the Committee. All the amendments were rejected, save that of Mr. GOODRICH, of New-York, providing that the funds derived from the sale of lands should be distributed among the States according to the ratio of illiteracy.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the House Committee on Appropriations a letter from Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of the Engineer Bureau, in answer to the statements made in the House debate, which charged that CLARENCE KING's report of the geological survey of the fortieth parallel were being printed in an extravagant manner by the War Department, without authority of law. Gen. HUMPHREYS shows that the preparation and publication of these reports are authorized by section 1 of the act of March 3, 1869. There will be five volumes in the set. The two volumes thus far prepared, with maps and engravings, cost $10 50 per volume. The remaining three volumes, it is estimated, will cost $8 00 per volume, and not $25 each, as stated in Congress.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House today finally settled the seat question, so that hereafter there shall be but one drawing in each term of Congress, but the cats forced a new drawing by adding the amendment of Mr. STARKWEATHER, that it should not take effect until there had been a new deal. This resulted generally to the discomfiture of its promoters. There was a general shake up, but those who fought hardest for the change suffered worst. STARKWEATHER landing clear over on the right flank almost out of sight, but was taken pity on by Gen. CHIPMAN, who had drawn a capital seat right in the Republican centre, and who tendered it to STARKWEATHER, with the compliments of the District of Columbia. Mr. DAWES, of course, as the oldest member of the House, was accorded the choice of seats, and he took his old position. Gen. BUTLER had exceptional good luck, and fell square into a quarter line with Speaker BLAINE's eye. WHEELER, KENDALL, MERRIAM, and ROBERTS, of the New-York delegation, fortunately got back into their old quarters, which are very good indeed. The matter is now supposed to be settled until the end of this term.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Secretary BELKNAP will, to-morrow, nominate for the President's approval a Civil Service Board for the War Department. This Board will examine all candidates for clerkships as fast as vacancies occur, and appointments will hereafter be made on true civil service principles.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

This is practically the last week of the gay season, and it is crowded with receptions, parties and balls. Last night there was an elegant party given by Mrs. Judge DENT and Mrs. Marshal BRADY, the sister-in-law and the sister of Mrs. GRANT; A silver-wedding celebration of Dr. and Mrs. O. F. FASSETT, which was largely attended by many well-known people who filled two houses thrown into one, and loaded tables with elegant silver wedding presents. To-night there is the last reception of the season of Sir EDWARD and Lady THORNTON, a grand ball by Major and Mrs. RATHBONE, a most elegant masquerade party by Hon. A. R. SHEPHERD and Mrs. SHEPHERD, and a reception of Iowa people by Secretary BELKNAP. On Saturday night there is to be a Press banquet by the correspondents, at which there will be a dozen or fifteen distinguished invited guests.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Civil Rights bill, or rather the Civil Rights amendment to the Amnesty bill, has had another day's debate, and little progress has been made. Three votes were taken, but as each was on a motion to strike out the word "white" from the pending amendment, they had any significance as to the final result. The first vote was on a motion to strike out all the amendment, a motion which was designed to strike the word white from all the laws of the country. The motion was defeated by a party vote, 39 to 30. It was then moved by Mr. CONKLING to strike out the section, expecting thereby to silence those who favored the retention of the amendment to finally acted upon. The next vote was upon the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS to strike out of the amendment that part relative to the church organization oath. This proposition Eleven Senators found it necessary to make speeches, several of them being very brief. Mr. ABBOTT, Mr. EDMUNDS, and Mr. BAYARD, of Maryland, being especially long, and Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, being especially long, and Mr. THURMAN very earnest, by 29 to 23. The striking out of this part of the amendment gives it some strength that it would not have had had it been retained, but how much is uncertain, since several who voted to retain it will vote against the amendment as a whole, and several who voted to strike it out will vote for it as an exceptional case. A change was moved by Mr. CARPENTER, and was to strike out the section regulating the selection of jurors in the State Courts, which he thinks is unconstitutional. This was lost by 12 to 40. These three votes, and the intermediate discussions, occupied the Senate until a late hour. It seems probable to-night that the final vote will be taken to-morrow, but this cannot be fully counted upon. It still looks as though the Civil Rights Amendment would be adopted by a small majority, but whether the necessary two-thirds vote can then be secured, is an affair for another day. The vote of the subsequent amendment during the debate was made on Mr. PATT, of Connecticut, today, who votes against every amendment to the Amnesty bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided against the increase in the salaries of bureau officers, and Mr. SUMNER today made an adverse report upon the bill for that purpose, which was indefinitely postponed.

MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Post-office and Post-roads, reported a bill to the Senate today, to authorize a contract by the Postmaster-General for a semi-monthly mail to China and Japan, by mail steamers, from San Francisco. The proposition is to double the subsidy as the law. If the line will double the number of its trips, and to make the contract for ten years. This will give the line one million dollars for the next three years, and half a million thereafter, the Government reserving the right to annul it. It is understood that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have heard all the evidence that is to be placed before it regarding Mr. CHARLES HALE's nomination, and that the final decision will be made to-morrow and the report be made at the next Executive session.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS has presented to the House a memorial of the Committee of Twenty-five, appointed by a meeting held at Cooper Institute, in this city, to memorialize Congress to make the Chinese Indemnity fund to advance Chinese and American interpreters, and facilitate diplomatic and commercial intercourse with China. It was ordered to be printed.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Terwilliger Senior Having had Any Connection with Mr. Parsons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At the investigation of the Terwilliger Committee this afternoon, TERWILLIGER, after being sworn, read a written statement, in which he denies that he ever had any conversation with Mr. PARSONS about any compensation or remuneration for work he gave him; never made any demand for money on that account; never expected to receive any compensation for furnishing any work. He says the firm were his political friends and he felt it to be his duty to give them any work they could do. He says the money paid to him ($600) was for services rendered through a period covering some three years, and was paid to him after his term of office as Clerk of the Senate had expired. He also says that he never fixed the price for work or certified any bills or vouchers, and the price for work was fixed by law; and that the Secretary of State certified the other bills.

Mr. RAINS, counsel for Printing-House, said he would submit his statement in writing. The Committee then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Congressional—Land Grabbers—Aiding Branch Improvements—Pay of Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—A conference of leading Republican politicians has been held here this week in reference to the Congressional reapportionment of the State. There was another contest in the House, today, on the bill authorizing the people of the City of Camden to determine by ballot the question of liquor license. The impression now prevails that it will fail. Five or six supplements to the Jersey City Charter are before the Senate. One proposes an entire revolution of the present Municipal Government, placing almost absolute power in the hands of the Mayor, and restoring many of the worst features of the "Ring" administration of former years.

The bill was introduced in the Senate today to incorporate the Monmouth Beach Company, naming as corporators Ex-Senator CATTELL, Secretary of the Navy ROBESON, and others, to develop a tract of land purchased by them on the beach, between Sandy Hook and Long Branch. In the House, a committee was ordered to inquire into the cost of the public printing during the last three years. The House today passed the joint resolution proposing amendment to the State Constitution, fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at $500 per session.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Extraordinary Developments Before the Investigating Committee—Marbury on the Legislature Exposed—Gen. Grant's Course Vindicated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The developments in the testimony given today before the Congressional Investigation Committee were very interesting. District-Attorney BUCKNER was examined relative to the issuing of the warrants by Commissioners WORDLEY and WELLES. His opinion was that the affidavits were insufficient to sustain the charge against Gov. WARMOUTH, the members of the Legislature and the Police force in a violation of the Enforcement act. In these cases he interfered, and to this day has not laid the matters set forth in these affidavits before the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court. This same course was pursued by him in the T. M. Chester case, which was a charge made before a Commissioner under the Civil Rights bill. He also stated that he was attorney for the Metropolitan Police Board and one of the administrators of the Charity Hospital, both appointments were made under State authority. Capt. T. W. SCOTT testified to the actual bribery of Senators P. B. S. PINCHBACK, HUGH J. CAMPBELL, J. D. BEERS, since dead, and others, Seniors Representatives MORTIMER CARR, E. W. DEWEES, H. W. WARREN, and others, during the legislative sessions of 1869, 1869 and 1870, for the carrying of the Jackson Railroad bill. That it cost a Mr. KIMBALL, now in Philadelphia, $60,000 to get the bill through the Legislature. He stated the existence of Legislative rings in both Houses. In the Senate, the present presiding officer, Mr. PINCHBACK, was the head of a ring of nine Senators, and in the House, MORTIMER CARR, then Speaker of that body, was the head of the Ring there. The tariff of prices of Senators was from $5,000 to $500, according to influence, and of the Representatives the prices ranged from $2,000 to $300, the colored members getting the lowest rate. From the testimony of this gentleman, the Legislature, in both branches, for the past four or five years, received bribes without disguise, and with a free hand for almost every important measure passed by them. Mr. JOHN P. SIMPSON, and old time Democrat, testified to the passing of a fund of $50,000 by several gentlemen here of his own political faith, which was to be used to bribe members of the present Legislature to secure the enactment into of a Levee bill, $18,000 for the Senate, it was supposed, and $32,000 for the House. Interested in this bill were several of the most prominent men of the Democratic, such as DURGAN F. KENNER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. HEYMES—a son of Ex-Gov. HEYMES, Collector J. F. CASEY was said to be interested in this bill. All or nearly all those who are charged with receiving bribes were those who are in what is known as the WARMOUTH wing of the Republican Party of this State. Mr. SCOTT stated that parties had come from other sections of the Union, expecting to buy important charters and privileges from the Legislature of this State, having come upon the express information that such things could be done without much difficulty. Very important testimony will be brought forward to completely vindicate the necessity of the use of the military on the 16th of August, 1871. It will be proved that a general massacre of Republicans was intended by a band of men organized for that purpose. Thus far the course of President GRANT during the entire trouble of the troubles for the past year has been shown to be just and right in all respects. The Congressional Committee expect to finish their labors by Saturday next, and will leave for Washington on Monday.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House met this morning to consider the case of Mr. SLOCUM, of Louisiana, but adjourned. This day is to be here on a regular holiday and carnival as usual among all good Roman Catholics. Strangers are coming to the city in considerable numbers to witness the procession and pageantry of the day.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS arrives here to-morrow, and the authorities have made elaborate preparations for his reception.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Eight Persons Die of Cold—Great Loss of Life Feared.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Feb. 8.—A. M. WILCOX, who has returned from Pierecott County, Iowa, says that three residents on homesteads in that county started with a team for Broken Kettle for wood, but were overtaken by the storm on the unspeakable Saturday morning. Two of the men dug their way into a huge snow-drift and remained there, while the other man proceeded on his way with the team. The men in the drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long confinement. The man who went on his way, together with the team, was found, a day or two since, frozen to death, near Sutzin's Home, fifteen miles above this city. As far as positively known, eight persons were frozen to death in this storm, within a radius of fifteen miles of this place. The loss of stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach four to six hundred horses and cattle.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Snow Melting Rapidly—The Road Still Blockaded.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The following reports were received here today: At Cheyenne the weather is warm, and the snow is melting fast. No trains had yet arrived from the West. No trains had arrived at Laramie from the West. There was snow last night, and today, and it has drifted in the cuts east and west. There is poor prospects for a train this week from either way. The road is still blockaded from Laramie to Rawlins. The weather is warmer, but there are fewer men at work to-night. MEDICINE BOW reports that the trains remain near the place where they were last reported. A large force of men are trying to get over Simpson's Hill, but make but little headway. The wind is blowing continually and drifting in the cuts about as fast as it is shoveled out. No trains are looked for here from the east or west for several days.

OHIO.

Portrait of Criminal Reports Over Rob Vidette Favors—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The Senate, today, after a protracted discussion, passed the House bill providing that persons who read the pages supposed criminal transactions shall be competent to serve on jurors. In the House a bill was introduced to repeal the Cincinnati Southern Railroad act, and authorizing the city to give a bonus not exceeding $5,000,000 to any persons who will build the said road.

The Akron Railroad Accident—A Terrible Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—A passenger who was on the train wrecked in the collision near Alton, Ill., yesterday morning, says that one man, whose name is unknown, was caught in the clutches of a car by one of his feet only, but all efforts to release him were unavailing. [illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Petitions were presented in favor of a rapid transit in New-York; against consolidation with the Erie Railroad; for the Beach Passenger Railroad; for an increase of tenement taxes.

BILLS PASSED.

The Assembly bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Port Richmond; to restore to the village of Flushing its charter; to amend the charter of Brooklyn; to release a debt to the State to the village of Fishkill; to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The bill increasing the salaries of the Recorder and others. The bill was opposed over the Governor's veto.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for the speedy construction of sewers in Brooklyn, north of Pacific-street, and Classon-avenue, was ordered to a third reading.

NEW-YORK STREET CONTRACTS.

Mr. MAGRAW introduced a bill to relative to local improvements in the City of New-York, which makes valid all contracts entered into for five years past for improvements in the streets of the city, and to make the contract for the Fourth-street to Forty-fourth-street, and all contracts defective or imperfect. The provisions of chapter 307 of the laws of 1869 are applied to all works heretofore contracted for, or which may hereafter be contracted for, in accordance with the same, as if said works had been proposed to be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City. The object of the bill is the resumption of work on street improvements.

THE BROOKLYN REFORM CHARTER.

Mr. MORRON introduced the Brooklyn Reform Charter. [The points were given in our Albany special yesterday.]

THE TAX-CODE REPORT.

The Governor sent in the report of the code of proceedings for assessment and taxation for State purposes, prepared by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND FERRIES.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to regulate the New-York and Long Island Ferry Company, and it was ordered to a third reading.

THE NEW-YORK REFORM CHARTER.

The Committee then took up the bill to organize the local government of the City of New-York, being the Reform Charter. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first section simply with a view to say he stood there favorable to the most practicable reform for New-York City. If this were the best, no voice would be heard in it in 15 days. But this was a novel question and should be met calmly and with great deliberation. This bill should not be rushed through the House, leaving it to the Senate to complete it. It we do so it will stand as the greatest monument of folly ever enacted by a Legislature. Mr. ALVORD then withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered to be reported, so that in the House he could move that the bill be made the special order for next Tuesday, immediately after the reading of the journal. The motion to report progress was carried, and then Mr. ALVORD moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. STEARNS thought there should not be so much delay in this matter. It could be taken up sooner than that, say to-morrow. Mr. BILLS agreed with this suggestion. Several members expected to be absent next Tuesday, and they desired to take part in the discussion. If the bill is not already printed before the members several days would be in favor of the postponement. Members had the opportunity to examine the bill and could act upon it now. Mr. ALVORD said he had not had the opportunity to examine one line of this bill, and he did not believe one man in the House did. He said he did not desire to delay this matter at all, but the case was this: To-night we have an important special order. To-morrow and Saturday there will be many absent, so that we cannot work upon the bill with a full House until Tuesday, and then we can go on day after day with it until finished. Mr. FOLEY spoke in favor of the great importance of the matter, was in favor of it being set down for a special time. Mr. ALVORD'S motion to make it the special order for Tuesday was carried. The House then took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The concurrent resolution to rescind the withdrawal of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted after debate, and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the Big Cottonwood mining district a snow-slide killed three men.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Cairo, Ill., yesterday morning.

The Lewiston and Auburn Railroad charters was passed in Maine yesterday after three days' discussion.

Most of the mine-owners and miners are adverse to the establishment of the California Mining Bureau in Utah.

The Treasurer's statement of Ontario shows $2,393,179 revenue, and $1,618,667 expenditures.

Ex-District-Attorney H. H. BYRNE is in a dying condition at San Francisco from Bright's disease.

Rain generally fell throughout California yesterday. The weather is warm and favorable to the crops.

The Ontario Legislature have voted to adopt the use of the English Emigration Society as a part of the colonial immigration system.

The case of the United States vs. the steamer Montello, at Milwaukee, was decided against the former yesterday.

THOMAS H. CAGE, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

CHRISTIAN HAGEMAN, clerk for ADAM & Co., in Cincinnati, is a defaulter for $40,000 and has disappeared.

S. ROSENFIELD & Co.'s tobacco house, in Baltimore, was damaged yesterday, with contents, by fire, to the extent of $25,000.

The Hon. Simon Grant has been elected another Alderman. His name is withheld today.

Gov. SMITH, of Georgia, has appointed W. WORTHINGTON, Justice of the Supreme Court, vice [illegible] vacated.

The bill to pay the Missouri State bonds in currency passed the Assembly yesterday over the Governor's veto by a vote of 74 to 42.

At Salt Lake City, yesterday, the Japanese Embassy, with Minister DeLONG, visited Camp Douglas in company with many other notables. There was speech-making and banqueting.

The fire at Ogdensburg on Tuesday morning destroyed by the mail matter, including registered letters, which left Boston Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Over two hundred bags are destroyed.

HUGH W. TEVIS, a Philadelphia lawyer and Commissioner of Deeds, disappeared ten days ago, leaving liabilities reaching nearly $60,000.

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and husband appeared before the Committee on Privileges of the Maine House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, in favor of woman's suffrage.

In the budget presented to the Ontario Legislature by the Government are $5,000 forward for the erection of the murderer of Mr. SCOTT, and $50,000 to promote immigration.

The tenth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke was celebrated at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, by the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers.

The National Inventors' Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, closed its second annual exhibition yesterday. The next annual exhibition will be in Cincinnati.

L. M. HILLS, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Danbury, Conn., and a manufacturer of felt-hood hats in the country, died in that city yesterday, aged sixty-nine.

The clerk arrested in the Boston Post-office confesses to having committed many depredations upon the mail of E. C. ALLEN & Co., of Augusta, Me. Their losses are estimated at $20,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday had a short conference on the subject of spirits and tobacco. They will probably agree upon a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco.

ALFRED DANA, of Albany, a Methodist, cast a vote against controversy with his wife, who is a Catholic, on Wednesday night. He was so severely wounded that her life is despaired of.

DICKSON, one of the San Francisco lunkheads charged with counterfeiting the person of a little girl, has been sent to jail in default of $20,000 bail. MURRAY, his companion, has been held in $10,000 bail.

The Coroner's jury, at St. Louis, on the railroad accident near Alton, yesterday, returned a verdict that death was caused by the careless conduct of the engineer, BART HOLLAND, conductor of the freight-train, as principal, and PATRICK HALPINE, engineer, as accessory.

The State Medical Society, yesterday, at Albany, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. ADAMS, of New-York; Vice-President, Dr. R. F. STEWART, of Gouverneur; Secretary, Dr. V. MATHEY, of Albany; Treasurer, Dr. HUTCHINSON, of Albany. Delegates to the American Medical Association, of which Dr. STEWART is President, were appointed.

The Grand Jury of Jefferson County, Ky., in session at Louisville, have found indictments against 1,000 persons for violating the internal revenue laws. Of these 600 have been arrested, and the remainder will be arrested as soon as possible. Many of the indictments are against persons who have been in the habit of selling liquor without license.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Scottish Opinion of the New-York Times.

Assessment and Taxation—Considerations Affecting Them—Their Relation to Each Other—Their Effect upon Property—Their Effect upon Industry—Their Effect upon Morality—Their Effect upon Public Prosperity—Their Effect upon Private Prosperity—Their Effect upon Individual Prosperity—Their Effect upon Individual Character—Their Effect upon Individual Happiness—Their Effect upon Individual Misery—Their Effect upon Individual Ruin—Their Effect upon Individual Death—Their Effect upon Individual Eternity—Their Effect upon Individual Hell—Their Effect upon Individual Damnation—Their Effect upon Individual Perdition—Their Effect upon Individual Destruction—Their Effect upon Individual Annihilation—Their Effect upon Individual Nothingness—Their Effect upon Individual Void—Their Effect upon Individual Chaos—Their Effect upon Individual Darkness—Their Effect upon Individual Night—Their Effect upon Individual Day—Their Effect upon Individual Light—Their Effect upon Individual Heaven—Their Effect upon Individual Paradise—Their Effect upon Individual Eden—Their Effect upon Individual Garden of Eden—Their Effect upon Individual Tree of Life—Their Effect upon Individual Fruit of the Tree of Life—Their Effect upon Individual Eternal Life—Their Effect upon Individual Immortality—Their Effect upon Individual Resurrection—Their Effect upon Individual Judgment—Their Effect upon Individual Sentence—Their Effect upon Individual Condemnation—Their Effect upon Individual Damnation—Their Effect upon Individual Hell

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

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7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
EDINBURGH, 2,700 TONS, AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW-YORK.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14, 72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 28, 72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 28, 72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 6, 72
CHINA.....Wednesday, Mar. 20, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 72
SARATOGA.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 72
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Feb. 24, 72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Mar. 2, 72
BRITON.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 72
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Tickets to Paris, $10, and additional.
Return tickets at favorable terms.
Steerage, at very low rates, from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe.
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ENGLAND, Hudson, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 7 A. M.
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Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORSE.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. SMITH.....Feb. 28, at 7 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13, at 6¼ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passengers, $30. Or to Bremen via Southampton, $40.
Steerage passage to and from Europe at the lowest rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway; or to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Pier 48 North River.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, America, Australia, &c., speedily, comfortable and cheap, by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 20.....EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.....INDIA.....Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3.....ANGLIA.....Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 10.....STATENDAM.....Saturday, Mar. 9.
And on every succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY from this date.
The steamer of the line carries WEEKLY the mail from Liverpool to New York.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $75 and $80, according to location.
Second cabin, $50.
Steerage, $30, including provisions, which will be found unsurpassed in quality and quantity.
Children under twelve months, $5.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates to bring out passengers at reduced fares by those wishing to send for their friends can be had.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DAUDE.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LOUSTAU.....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....LOUSTAU.....Saturday, Mar. 2
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont.....Saturday, Mar. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to any part of the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST (Le Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock. Passengers intended to be on board at 6½ o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THIS SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,888 horse-power.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 10, 12 M.
ATLANTIC.....Feb. 24, 5 A. M.
BALTIC.....March 2, 11 A. M.
Pier (new) No. 45 North River, near Canal-st.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
Cabin accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency, those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c., &c.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply on the Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 4 P. M.
CITY OF CANTON.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Mar. 2, 7½ A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....$10 | Intermediate.....$35
To Hamburg, Bremen or Berlin.....$10 | Steerage.....$30
Passengers booked to and from Havre, Hamburg, Bremen or Berlin at low rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; ASPINWALL, MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO, PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO; YOKOHAMA, JAPAN; SHANGHAI, CHINA.
Steamers leave 12th and 28th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 15—Steamer COLIMA leaves Cal. for Panama.
Feb. 28—Steamer COLIMA leaves Cal. for Panama.
MAURY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st of each month, via Havana, for Aspinwall, connecting with the steamer for San Francisco.
Passage through to San Francisco, $300 gold, including subsistence during transit across the Isthmus; children and servants half price.
Steerage passage, $100. Meals $1 each.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 12 Broadway; or to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Pier 48 North River.

FOR HAVANA.
THE STEAM-SHIP MORGAN, Capt. Wm. Palmer, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
Passage, $50 gold.
Freight taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
THE STEAM-SHIP MORGAN, Capt. Wm. Palmer, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
Passage, $50 gold.
Freight taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Steamer HENRY IR. EVERIT, 1,910 tons, will leave for Havana, CITY OF MERIDA, 1,910 tons, for Progresso, CLEOPATRA, Pollock, (Havana only), Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Dennison.....Wed., Feb. 28
CLEOPATRA, Pollock, (Havana only).....Wed., Mar. 6
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broad-way.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Wm. Vye, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Vestry-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TOUCHING AT FERNANDINA, FLORIDA.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st.
GEORGIA, Capt. LOVELAND, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st.
And regularly thereafter.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BEASLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Murray-st.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 9 Bowling-green.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Crowell, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 38 South Street, foot of F. P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 12 Wall-st.

Unrivaled by rail line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading to all points with Central Railroad of Georgia and connections.
Through rates and bills of lading to Savannah, with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Pier No. 9 N. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Passengers at certain periods desire to travel on the Continent without stopping in London. The extreme of a short passage, and the avoidance of the Custom-House services are inviolable in relieving the traveler from the complexity of cares and troubles connected with transportation and an absence of money, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Unpleasant and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants, by Rivers to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

North Atlantic Express Co.,
NO. 66 BROADWAY.
References: Jas Conlin & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M. Chicago and St. Louis Express, with Drawing-room cars through to Rochester and to Albany.
10.30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with Drawing-room cars through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
12.45 P. M. Western Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Louis via Niagara Falls.
1.40 P. M. Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
3.00 P. M. Western Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Louis via Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Cincinnati.
3.00 P. M. Express Train, stopping only at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.
11.00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers leave from new depot at Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st., west of 4th-av., depot.
J. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8.30 A. M. Express for Greenport.
10.30 A. M. Express, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Northport, Pass trains.
3.45 P. M. Express for Greenport and Sag Harbor, Express, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Northport, Pass trains.
5.00 P. M. Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Northport.
6.15 P. M. Express for Greenport, Saturdays only.
All trains connect at Hempstead for Hempstead, Sunday week for Hempstead, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS EAST.—Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Pier 28, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, SAYBROOK, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 51 Chambers-st.
JAN. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES
Bonds and mortgages on improved real estate in the Office of New-York and Brooklyn; the amount loaned being less than one-third of the market value.....$4,022,621 75
Stocks of the United States, par. $750,000
as market price.....41,670
Stocks of the State of Georgia, (old bonds,) par value $40,000
as market price.....
Stocks of the State of Tennessee, (old bonds,) par value $97,000
at market price.....53,850
Stocks of the County of New-York, par.....
as market price.....
Stocks of City of New-York.....
Stocks of City of Brooklyn.....
Stocks of City of Rochester.....
Stocks of City of Troy.....
Real estate—Banking-house.....
Cash on hand and on deposit in the Chemical National Bank.....
Accrued interest on bonds and all good and collectible.....
Total.....
Of which is the amount deposited, bearing interest to date and interest payable.....
Leaving a Contingent fund of.....
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEVERICH, Controller.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES.
Bonds and mortgages, all first class, on real estate in City of New-York and vicinity, worth at least double the amount.....$2,317,966 46
Banking-house and furniture.....20,000 00
New-York State 6 per cent. Bonds, par.....1,000,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, par.....125,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par.....100,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par.....100,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. Bonds, par.....97,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par.....50,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par.....110,000 00
Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds, par.....
Bonds of towns in State of New-York, par.....
Premium for investment of Trust Funds in United States Bonds and other public securities.....1,095,550 00
Cash on hand and deposited in Bank.....812,500 00
Accrued interest and premiums on securities.....
Amount of resources.....$7,115,125 53
LIABILITIES.
Due depositors, principal.....$6,618,350 19
Due interest to Jan. 1, 1872.....175,239 34
.....6,793,589 53
SURPLUS.....$321,535 93
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
A. P. OCKERSHAUSEN, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONGKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 8TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
Total assets Jan. 1, 1872.....$1,050,000 00
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872.....1,000,000 00
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872.....24,937 42
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872.....25,062 58
.....$1,050,000 00
Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be allowed on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 200 and 202 Chatham-st., corner Leight-st. Six Per Cent. Interest Commences on 25 day.
ASSETS, $10,419,306 10.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR A NEW-ENGLAND man, with from $1,000 to $2,000, to engage in and control a permanent, first-class, positive business of established reputation; cash or satisfactory security required. Address, for one week, P. O. Box 2,000, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange and New-York Gold Exchange wants a partner, with capital, for the Gold Exchange business. Address, for one week, P. O. Box No. 1,919, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WITH ABILITY AND A small capital can get a share in a lucrative manufacturing enterprise. Address, for two weeks, Box No. 1,267 Times office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES WANTED.—SECOND-hand 40 horse power; satisfactory; state in good order. Address with description, age and price, T. L. Co., 6 Cedar-st., City Hall Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SOUTHERN LADY, AN engagement, a nurse's situation; every reference, as to character, can be given; would not object to travel; good salary required. Address Box No. 1,267 Times office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced cook, a situation in a first-class family; good reference can be given; excellent wages required; country; good references. Call at 8 Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as housekeeper; would have no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 62 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress and nurse; can do plain cooking; wages $8 per week. Call at No. 129 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; has been in the best families; understands all kinds of cooking; (good reference). Call for two days at No. 311 East 35th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as second cook and laundress; understands her business perfectly; has a good character from her last place. Call at No. 205 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; (good reference). Call for two days at No. 311 East 35th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook and baker; an objection to the country; understands pastry, game, boiling and roasting; good references. Inquire for two days at No. 205 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has lived last three years in one place; good reference can be given. Call at No. 328 East 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and competent woman as housekeeper; is an excellent cook and laundress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 328 East 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as waitress or child's nurse; good references from last places. Call at No. 205 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best references. Apply at present employer's, No. 311 East 35th-st., near 2d-av.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACCOMplished, musical and experienced in household management, wishes a situation by the 1st of March, where a family whose best reference will be appreciated. Address with M. Box 1,267, 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook; good washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., G. M. Fild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 102 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as farmer; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has had twenty-three years experience; has spent eight years in the Central Park; can be highly recommended as to sobriety and capability of carrying out his business to perfection. A gentleman wishing to go in to raising tobacco can apply to M. FARMER, Box No. 20 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man, or as a gentleman's valet, by a sober, steady man; is a good driver; has lived in the country; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; industrious, willing and not afraid of work; has the best of references. Apply or address at Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; has lived in this City for the last seven years; experienced in the City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 Wooster-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A very respectable North of Ireland Protestant young man; can wash, dress, shave, and take care of silver, getting up salads and everything that belongs to the business; very best testimonials. Call at No. 328 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has been accustomed with the City. Address C. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is sober, steady and civil; is willing; best City and other references. Address C., Box No. 1,267 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A situation in a City family, as coachman, footman or porter; prefers a good home, and would be willing to make himself useful. Call or address No. 70 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, steady man; is a good driver and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address R., Up-town Advertisement Office, 414 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German who has lived with his present employer for the last sixteen years. For reference apply at No. 27 Jones-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single man; satisfactory references from last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 27, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, a situation; is a Protestant; sober and willing and obliging; has good references. Address J. F., Box No. 26 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENer's situation by a Protestant; sober and willing and obliging; has good references. Address J. F., Box No. 26 Times Office.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED
Lackawanna Coal,
UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 9TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 962 BROADWAY, CORNER 23D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 38 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 38TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 3 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.
THE MUTUAL CONSENT OF JAMES B. ELLIOT withdraws from said firm on the 1st of January, inst. MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15 HANDS high, 7 years old, sound, kind and gentle; can be seen at 27 Bleecker-st.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15 HANDS high, 7 years old, sound, kind and gentle; can be seen at 27 Bleecker-st.

ROCKAWAY, STANHOPE, TOP AND Car Phaeton, No. 24th-st. stables.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Nearly new; for sale low. Apply at private stable No. 6 East 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE SELWYN HOUSE, NO. 6 WEST 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, is now open for the reception of boarders. This house is in the vicinity of the Clifton Hotel, and is a Colonial Residence. Terms moderate. Address C. WARDROP, Proprietress.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ROOMS without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms moderate. Call at No. 28 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE, RELINQUISHing housekeeping, will sell their furniture cheap, or rent it in board with a good party, or sell on accommodating terms. Address C., Box No. 25 Times Office.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a large, handsomely furnished front parlor, also a large room on second floor; bath, gas, hot and cold water; very desirable; exchange. Call all this week at 227 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

NO. 46 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, west of 6th-av., second floor front room; closets, hot and cold water, &c.; let with board to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE no children, to gentlemen only, without board, have handsomely furnished rooms for rent, $15; one for $7. No. 10 West 33d-st.

NO. 139 EAST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington-avs., a furnished room to let on second floor to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

NO. 307 WEST 53D-ST.—PRIVATE family have two large rooms to let, with board; also single room; references exchanged.

NO. 223 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av.—Handsome suite of rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also single gentleman; terms moderate.

ONE FRONT ROOM, FACING SOUTH, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with board, in a small family; references. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 207 WEST 53D-ST.—PRIVATE family have two rooms to let, with board; also single room; references exchanged.

NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 4th-av.—Handsome rooms, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 4th-av.—Handsome rooms, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

NO. 220 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE family have two large rooms to rent with board; also single room; references required.

NO. 157 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 7TH-av.—Rooms and board for gentlemen; gas, hot and cold water in the rooms; terms moderate.

ONE FRONT ROOM, FACING SOUTH, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with board, in a small family; references. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 220 EAST 13TH-ST.—A LARGE front room

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Assembly Subcommittee.

Yesterday's Proceedings—The Testimony of the Several Witnesses—Evidence of Stock Paid to Miller—A Present of Other Stock.

[Interesting Facts Elicited.]

The investigation into the charges against Gideon W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, was resumed yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM A. SEAVER.

Mr. WILLIAM A. SEAVER, President of the Aquatic Fire Insurance Company, testified that Mr. SOUTHWICK was paid $150 for the examination, which occupied two days, last October; witness testified in the strongest terms that he never knew of any thing not at all approaching evil in Mr. MILLER'S conduct; he never had complained of the charges made for examining his Company, and considered the examination of companies, whose capital is impaired, desirable. The insurance men have expressed a favorable opinion of Superintendent MILLER, especially since the Chicago fire; he signed the complimentary letter to Mr. MILLER voluntarily and without fear or hope of favor, and knew that the receivers appointed for companies wished to have the services of Mr. SOUTHWICK. He knew those named by the committee, with two exceptions, and Mr. MILLER had nothing to do with their appointment in any way.

MR. ENGLISH RECALLED.

Mr. STEPHEN H. ENGLISH, editor of an insurance paper, was recalled, and was examined by Mr. MILLER. He denied that he had stated in his evidence that Mr. TAYLOR, reporter of the insurance paper, had told him that Mr. MILLER had received $20,000 or $30,000 from the Mutual Life, but told Mr. SOUTHWICK that Mr. MILLER had received $10,000 from the Knickerbocker; and SOUTHWICK said he received it was $20,000: Mr. EVERITT was also present; he could not say of this conversation, but believed it was about three months ago; he could not state where or when he held the conversation with Mr. STANDARD; in May or June last Mr. OPDYKE said that Mr. MILLER had been very unfair in casting out items and in withholding the testimony of the Standard Insurance Company, that Company was compelled to sell out some time after; witness could not swear to any conversation with Mr. OPDYKE; he was never invited out at any office for blackmailing, and was never told by an editor of the Times not to accept $1,000; he never received money when elected to office; he had cleared up certain charges against him; Witness then produced some articles in his paper reflecting on Mr. MILLER'S conduct, which were not offered to be read, but were placed on record.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. BEERS.

Mr. WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, said that the Company never authorized the paying to any of the members of the "Miller bill" at the last session of the Legislature; he did not approve of it; his Company always had one or more agents to Welch, but not Erastus, legislation at Albany; the present Clerk of the Assembly was an engraver, and sent them the bills and information privately; think he was improper; thanks proposed by the recent National Convention a worthless one; more than their cost.

TESTIMONY OF H. B. HYDE.

Mr. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President of the Equitable Assurance Company, said that the affairs of the corporation had not been examined during Mr. MILLER'S administration, and no money was ever paid in any way to any person to influence the Department; all such matters are managed through their counsel; he had heard of the fund raised to aid the passage of the Life Assurance bill of last Winter; had known nothing about it except from public rumor; in regard to examinations, witness said, they are necessary; life insurance is based upon public confidence, and it believe for the public satisfaction in the most rigid examination of the affairs of the Company; the examination extended to the last day of the year; heard of the Great Western Company's affair before Mr. MILLER examined it; when it was organized it was in the times of inflation, paper money, &c.; and many small companies were compelled to sell out voluntarily in the business, consequently good business men respected such concerns to go to destruction; life companies (that is, the sound ones,) desire examinations, and always did; as the life insurance business is now conducted, there are a large class of insurance that are jealous of the larger ones, and always are ready to complain; JEWELL & PIERCE never were out of counsel, although we once wished to employ them, yet they declined; we never paid a dollar to any one to influence the Department or Legislature; I signed the testimonial to Mr. MILLER freely; I did not read it all, but understood its nature; the assets of our COMPANY now are about $12,000,000.

TESTIMONY OF H. B. ALEXANDER.

Mr. HENRY B. ALEXANDER, counsel of the Equitable Life Company, testified that he never paid, or knew of any payment for preventing or for inducing an examination, or influencing the Insurance Department, in any way.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT SEWELL.

Mr. ROBERT SEWELL said that he and Mr. FISHER were counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company for many years; he knew nothing of Mr. MILLER'S administration, and never paid private counsel to Mr. WHEELER, the President, and Mr. MCCREDY, the Vice-President; all that Mr. HYDE knew relating to the examination of the Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven; we were engaged by them as counsel about four years previous to their examination; we were not employed in the examination; [Witness declined repeatedly to answer the questions of the Chair as to the amount of this fee, because it was their client's privilege to keep such matters in secret confidence.] Once, said the witness, I presented Mr. MILLER with a pair of shirt studs which cost $40. I never paid him, or any one else to influence his action, nor, going and I never knew any thing wrong in his course.]

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR SESSER.

The Senator testified that the payment of Mr. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, was resumed yesterday.

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